[The NEW NATIONAL ERA does not hold itself respons for views expressed by correspondents. Well written and interesting communications will be gladly received.]

Republican Prospects in Mississippi.

To the Editor of the New National Era: Our former anticipations of carrying this State by a substantial majority at the approaching election are being strengthened every day. We shall not be able to defeat the Democrats by as large a majority as we did in 1869, as the issues then (though the same now) were fought under peculiar circumstances. Then, as you will remember, Judge Dent ran under the banner of the "National Union Republican Party," though such Democrats in the State as could swallow him and the name of his banner were all the support he got, while Jas. L. Alcorn was the standard-bearer of the true

Republican party. A few Democrats nominated Dent in order to sanction this desecration? Yes, who is there gain negro votes; but the majority bolted, or were neutral, as they could not support a carpet-bagger, and a relative of Grant. Our party brought out Alcorn, whose long residence, wealth, position, and influence silenced a great many, who might otherwise have voted against us. But things are quite different now, and the issues are being fought solely upon their merits. The Democrats have brought out their best material, and are making a vigorous canvass; and the result of our election on the 7th of November next may be looked upon as a will be drawn that we are a strange, ungrateful criterion of our political standing. We have large majorities in all the river counties from the Gulf to the Tennessee line, and in most of the counties in the central portion of the State; but the Democrats can defeat us in most of those bordering on Alabama. Most of the counties have made their nominations, other hand that they frown with righteous inand the canvass is now getting at its height. Our ablest men are in the field and are doing a good work. An able joint discussion is now author, and in an open retraction, of the desein progress between Gov. Alcorn on our part cration he has, perhaps, thoughtlessly comand Gen. Robert Lowry on the part of the Democrats. The issues of the discussion are granite that, while the open compassion of the so strong against Gen. Lowry that his friends can see nothing but defeat for him. Gen. Lowry discusses the principles of the Demothat when those gallant spirits that took their cratic party as opposed to the legality of the flight from Harper's Ferry in the cause of Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any fourteenth and fifteenth amendments; and freedom, and especially that one whose dust Governor Alcorn discusses the principles of the they buried beneath the snows of North Elba, Republican party and sustains the amendments. The present administration of the State is also not be so invulnerable that the matchless brought into the discussion. Governor Alcorn is a fine, impressive, logical, and graceful upon a heart of flint. The main objectionable speaker, and generally convinces his hearers; feature in the letter of September 14 seems while General Lowry-I understand, as I have to be in the admonition as to the speculative never heard him-is not an impressive speaker, but an incessant bore, as he inflicts a three or four hours' speech upon his audiences. Our Republican majority in the Legislature will not be so great as it was the last two years; but the colored element will be much larger. Indeed, the colored element in all the public offices will be much larger than heretofore. In this county-the banner of the State-the following nominations were made at our rerisk are colored. For Sheriff, Col. Chas. E. Furlong; Clerk of Chancery Court T. W. Cardozo*; County Assessor, J. W. Browne; County Treasurer, Peter Crosby*; Coroner and Ranger, E. D. Richardson; Surveyor, A. L. Pierce; Senator, Peter Barrow*; members of the Legislature, H. C. Carter*, W. H. Mallony*, George E. Hasie, J. D. Shadd*, and C. W. Bush*. Colored men have also been nominated for sheriff (the best paying office in the State) in two of the richest counties in the State-Adams and Washington. The thriving

others will get the same office in other counties. We are not working against our white friends, but the colored voters feeling that they are largely in the majority, put forward their own men as fast as they are qualified and able to reflect credit upon the race by filling the offices creditably to which they aspire.

city of Natchez is in the former county; and

The Democrats will make no regular opposition to us in the county, as our majority is insurmountable; but they will give us a desperate fight at the city election, which comes off in December. We hope, however, with good nominations, and accession to our ranks of the Jews and Germans, and a few Irishall of whom are quite numerous here-to elect our city officers by a few hundred majority. Could you not come down and give us a lift if our executive committee should send for

Letter from Oberlin, Ohio.

OBERLIN, OHIO, Oct. 11, 1871.

To the Editor of the New National Era: Think not, Mr. Editor, that it is a source of any pleasure to us to prolong a controversy of a jocular import, such as characterizes your columns in the issue of September 28th; but we deem it incumbent upon ourselves, in behalf of misrepresented and sorrowful citizens, to give vent to the bitterness of our feelings over the "burlesque," as it is termed, that graces your issue of September 28th, in the shape of place. The masses of the people having the greatest confidence in the tact, discretion, and a letter from Oberlin. The letter, as you are aware it starts out, essayed to be a true correction of some objectionable ideas expressed in the letter from Oberlin in your issue of September 14th. But the writer, we presume, not discovering any objections that would bear the scrutiny of the public eye, inspired with a purpose to gain notoriety as a newspaper correspondent, in giving publicity to vain thoughts of a loose and peculiar nature, and forgetting to cry out, "military usurpation." In the the deep solemnity that ought to pervade every heart in the consideration of this subject, and the high appreciation that the joyful recipients of this national benefaction should show for the Harper's Ferry martyr, who was the harhis "joke," as the thoughtless rabble are sat a military despot, Philip Sheridan by name, who arrested assassins and thieves without Mr. McCagg's library consisted of 6,000 vols a religious rabble are who arrested assassins and thieves without Mr. McCagg's library consisted of 6,000 vols a religious rabble are who arrested assassins and thieves without Mr. McCagg's library consisted of 6,000 vols a religious rabble are who arrested assassins and thieves without Mr. McCagg's library consisted of 6,000 vols a religious rabble are who arrested assassins and thieves without Mr. McCagg's library consisted of 6,000 vols a religious rabble are who arrested assassins and thieves without Mr. McCagg's library consisted of 6,000 vols a religious rabble are who arrested assassins and thieves without Mr. McCagg's library consisted of 6,000 vols are library. pleased to call it. Now, the paramount idea warrant, and shot them without remorse. which prompts this explanation, is not that These vigilant guardians of habeas corpus those of us here who have acquainted ourselves | and the trial by jury might have saved their with the movement may keep up, in controversy, what may be right and of personal satisfaction to ourselves; but, in view of the extensive circulation that your journal has, and is still acquiring, among the masses, and and is still acquiring, among the masses, and the natural inference consequent upon reading this obtuse "burlesque," we direct this to are said to be enormous. One contractor is obviate all false inferences which may have stated to have realized \$75,000 in ten years,

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respondent, what significance to attribute to

it; but, as we are taught to love our enemies

we truly sympathize with him in this late

is spewed from the lips of some tobacconist

against the strong current of the wind is blown

the people, so denunciatory to this boasted

"joke," throws back into the face of its author

the bitter fruits of his "joke," and thus, as

the unfortunate De Quincy, he dies from the

bitter poison mixed by his own fatal hand.

And it is a matter of greater surprise to us

when we look upon him as being an active

member of that organization which sits

weekly in solemn council on a people's grati-

tude in the erection of a monument to the

memory of the beloved Brown. Is there a

feel a deep and solemn interest in the movement

whose pathway has so lately been moistened

what a desecration he attaches to the memory

of the lamented Brown? Is there a man of

African lineage in all the land who appreciates

his new condition of human liberty that would

of Saxon lineage, in whose breast beats a loyal

heart, and who writes with the slow pulse of

untary homage for the memory of John Brown?

And can he presume to utter fitly the deep,

fervent, religious joy that ought everywhere to

We who endeavor to defend his mem-

ory publicly, experience a delicacy to a

certain degree, for we know that the inference

people. But must we lie supinely in the face

of obloquy, and, without a murmur of defence.

see published to the world, as representative,

a vent of individual spleen? We desire all

to know that not a single citizen objects

to the feasibility of the movement, but on the

dignation upon this misrepresentation. We

would rejoice in the speedy confession of its

mitted. We trust that he has not a heart so

people keeps him in his silent chamber in serious

meditation over this rash stroke of his pen,

power of the mighty dead will fall as it were

prise of this kind. We know that other or-

ganizations have suffered and died because

they were sapped of their life blood by such

mercenary tricksters, and in view of these la-

mentable examples, we only hoped that we

would be spared from such an infectious mal-

ady. We still entertain the same hope, for

we are as liable as any organization to be

visited by such evils. We do not boast a

perfection in this community that makes us of

have need of nothing." We believe that to be

of revenge and communicated this correction :

but we have called special attention of the

citizens to both letters, and I have simply com-

municated their dictation. They all, with one

movement, and will lend their efforts in taking

tion of a national monument to the memory

[Having allowed the use of our columns to

must decline, after this, anything further in

Sheridan at Chicago.

General Philip Sheridan is a soldier who has

the nerve to assume heavy responsibilities and to bravely carry them through. When con-

fronted with any unexpected duty he waits not

for instructions, but acts according to the best

of his judgment, and the country has had some

reason to know that his judgment can be relied

on. If, during the progress of the terrific con-

sarp to hang or shoot such thieves, incendiaries

and plunderers as were caught plying their

nefarious trades, he would have given the re-

quisite order, and would have seen that it was

carried out. And when the country was in-

formed by telegraph that General Sheridan was

administering justice in this summary manner, no one doubted the truth of the stories who

knew anything about the character of the man.

"special correspondents of the Western jour-nals" began to work up the incidents in sensa-

tional style, they gave such graphic accounts

had deemed necessary to hold in check the army of scoundrels who were ready to take advantage

of the general consternation, and turn the

Certain newspapers, however, having a chronic dislike for General Sheridan, on ac-

count of some militay performances in which he was a distinguished actor, forthwith began

they saw the American citizen suffering death

at the hand of a tyrant. Through the wall of

flame that encircled the burning city they dis-

justice in which the civil judges were wont to

misery of others to their own profit.

When the fire had been subdued, and the

of the martyr chief.

Yours, most truly,

relation to the differences.-Ep.]

this fresh baptism of liberty?

breach so suicidal. As the bitter poison that

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1871.

\$2.50 a year in advance 5 Copies for \$10.

Proclamation by the President.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA KU-KLUX.

back into the brazen countenance of its manu-Habeas Corpus Suspended in Portions facturer with bitter rebuke, so the verdict of

South Carolina.

Whereas by an act of Congress, entitled 'An act to enforce the provisions of the four-teenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the twentieth'day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, power is given to the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State whenever combinations and conspi racies exist in such State or part of a State for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privmember of that organization who pretends to ileges, immunities, and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and se with the dews of liberty, that can appreciate cured by the act of Congress aforesaid, and the propriety of this burlesque, without feeling whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State, and of the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protec-tion aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, Anglo-Saxon blood, that does not feel an involand so numerous and powerful as to be able b violence either to overthrow or to set at def ance the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within such State and whenever, by reason of said causes, the conviction of such offenders and the preservapervade the breasts of the direct recipients of tion of the public peace shall become in such State or part of a State impracticable; And whereas such unlawful combinations and

conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are de-clared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the Government of the United

And whereas by said act of Congress it provided that before the President shall suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus he shall first have made his proclamation com-

manding such insurgents to disperse;

And whereas on the twelfth day of the present month of October the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, reciting therein, among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Laneaster, and Chesterfield, in the State of South Carolina, and commanding thereby all persons composing such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disburse and retire peacefully to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver either to the marshal of the United States for the district of South military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, essed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the

ganized; And whereas the insurgents engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies within retired peaceably to their respective homes. and have not delivered to the marshal of the United States, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized, as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combin tions and conspiracies aforesaid:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virthe number of those who are "perfect and tue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that, in we have not seated ourselves in the spirit quires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended, to the end that such rebelion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus within the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairaccord, assent to the eminent propriety of the field, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons the wisest measures to awaken a deep interest for the said district of South Carolina, or by arrested by the marshal of the United States among the masses; so that, by the power of union, there will be in a few years a towering of the United States, or by any solicitor or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within any one of said counties, charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the H. G. P. continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States parties on both sides of this controversy, we

Done at the city of Washington, this seven-teenth day of October, in the year of [1. s.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America

the ninety sixth. U. S. GRANT. By the President: J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Acting Secretary of State.

The Literary Wealth of Old

Chicago was the great literary emporium o the Northwest. The entire book trade of the city, including that small portion of the stationery trade which was done by the book nouses, amounted to \$2,000,000 per year. The Western News Company, S. C. Griggs & Co., W. B. Keen & Cooke, G. & C. Sherwood, and Cobb, Pritchard & Co., were the leading houses. The first three firms did business side by side in a five-story marble block on State street, and their premises formed the finest group of bookstores in the world. Their stores rented for from \$16,000 to \$20,000 each per annum. Each of these peremptory executions, that it was not surprising that the people of the whole country were convinced that they had actually taken was 150 feet deep by 45 wide, with shelves and show-cases crowded, and enormous stacks of books, often twice as high as a man's head, greatest confidence in the tact, discretion, and sound judgment of General Sheridan, were prepared to justify him in whatever measures he sold annually about \$1,000,000 worth of current literature. The sales of the firm of Griggs & Co., in which General McClurg is a partner, had an annual trade of \$800,000. It was not unusual to circulate from Chicago ten thousand copies of a subscription book. Chicago con-tained several valuable public libraries, some,

if not all, of which were probably destroyed. The most notable were those of John A. Rice, E. G. Assay, E. B. McCagg, Henry L. Monroe, umes, including a Dibdin, which cost \$1,800, and was the finest in the world. His collection would send him to the world. Was expecially with the world. Mr. Rice's library contained about 5,000 volcerned the bulwarks of American freedom involved in a common ruin with the temples of instice in which the civil judges were wont to ton; \$40,000 was refused for Mr. Rice's library.
Mr. McCagg's library consisted of 6,000 volumes, and was rich in antique treasures and choice engravings. It contained a fine "Purchas' Voyages," and an original (Paris) Jefferson's "Notes on America." In a room adjoining the library was Heley's large picture of the Military Conference at Fortress Monroe in 1865, which contained the best likeness of President Lincoln ever painted. Mr. Assay's library contained about 45,000 volumes. In American history he had one peculiar treasure—the original manuscript correspondence be-—the original manuscript correspondence between Washington and James Laurens, of
South Carolina. Mr. Monroe's collection included the finest law library in the city, and an

Meeting of the Peace Society-Passage of a Series of Resolutions-Address by Dr. Child and Alfred H. Love.

[From the Philadelphia Press, October 18 1 Last evening a special meeting of the Penn sylvania Peace Society was held at Liberty Hall, Lombard street, above Seventh. In the absence of Lucretia Mott, president of the society, Alfred H. Love, Esq., presided. Mr. Love said that the meeting was specially called in view of the late riots, by which three of our fellow-citizens had been murdered on the 10th of October.

Dr. Henry T. Child, seretary, read the fol lowing resolutions : Whereas the results of conditions sorrowfully at war with peace have brought mourning to our land in the loss of life of three of our fellow-citizens—among them Octavius V. Catto, widely known and respected; and whereas in our deep sympathy we feel there are duties in-cumbent upon all to so perfect the future that

Resolved, That we meet with our friends the calored people, to share with them in their sorrow and affliction, and to strengthen them in those virtues which shall insure them more of safety, happiness, and prosperity.

Resolved, That we are unable to compre

hend how any man or any party can be so demoralized as to inflict sufferiors so great upon a people deserving respect and protection, and without joining a wanton denunciation of uny political party or any class of men, we implore them to remember the rights of life, iberty, and the pursuit of happiness, so dear to them, and cherished by all mankind, irrespective of color, sex, or condition.

Resolved, That we conjure our colored riends to subdue any feelings of hostility or deadly resentment towards their aggressors or oppressors, and to stand even more firmly by their well-merited reputation for patience and virtue, confiding in the great law of the universe, "Righteousness shall be exalted."

Resolved, That we call upon that party

which has caused the ballot to be placed in the hands of the colored man to so respect the newmade voter that he shall have such opportunities to office and appointment as his merits shall entitle him, remembering that the more he is recognized the weaker becomes the oppo

Dr. Child said that death always taught solemn lesson. If this meeting had been called a week ago probably the first man that would have responded would have been the man whose body was yesterday consigned to his final resting place. He said that on Tuesday last he rode in the neighborhood of the riot where two others were stricken in death, martyrs to a great principle. A certain judge had said that the colored people had no rights which we were bound to respect, and this spirit was the same that manifested itself on Tuesday last. The same spirit led to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. It is a relie of that dan gerous and barbarous principle which kept the colored man in slavery.

I am happy, however, to say that during your enslavement and since your enfranchiseyou have submitted to outrages that would crush any race, but you have stood firm said combinations and conspiracies are or in principle. You have acted most nobly, and have manifested no disposition to retaliate. The colored race deserves the greatest praise. and it is a burning shame that we have allowed the counties aforesaid have not dispersed and such outrages. From bad teachings has this foul spirit of antagonism to the colored race been engendered. The young men of the colored race should emulate the character of Oc tavius V. Catto, and his power was known and understood by the enemies of the colored

> The speaker then advised the colored people to educate themselves, and thus fit themselve for any position in society.

Alfred H. Love was the next speaker; said that on the day that Catto was killed he called upon some friends, and proposed going down to the place where the rioting was going on, but was advised not to do so, but to wait until after the election and hold a meeting of the Pennsylvania Peace Society as soon after as possible. On Monday he waited upon the parties having charge of the hall, for the purpose of the meeting this evening, and it was freely granted to the society without cost. He then proceeded to speak of the murder of Octavius V. Catto and the other men who lost their lives on Tuesday last. They had been killed in the discharge of a great civil duty that had been accorded them by the party in power. The Republican party was slow to grant the right of suffrage, fearing the loss of votes, but having done so, and finding they are largely in the majority in this city, the colored people are entitled to a share of the offices. If they can vote they should also be

The speaker then said that he deprecated the military spirit that is manifesting itself among the colored people. It pained him to see them having a love for drilling and desire to make displays. He knew that they felt that they owed their liberty entirely to fire and sword, but such was not the case. Their freedom was achieved by and through the peaceful method adopted by William Lloyd Garrison, and other great reformers.

Mr. Love spoke at some length, urging his hearers to discountenance war, and to adopt the teachings of the Pennsylvania Peace So-

Rachel Townsend and others followed, after which the meeting adjourned.

"Reddy" Dever.

The Supposed Murderer of Professor Catto-Schuylkill County Claims the Honor of

The Pottsville Miners' Journal of Monday

says: "We have heard it stated that 'Reddy Dever, the villain who shot the colored man, Catto, in Philadelphia, on election day, is no other than Cornelius Sheridan, alias 'Reddy Sheridan, the notorious scoundrel who made a hasty exit from Mt. Carbon four years ago to avoid the officers of the law, who had several warrants for his arrests on charges of various kinds-principal among which was the commission of a rape upon a woman, and shoving a pice above Mt. Carbon. He is known to sail perate bad character. The description published the opinion of those who ought know that officers, but succeeded in making good his escape. Shortly after his family, who were residing at Mount Carbon, moved to Williams. burg, N. Y. Officer Fitzsimmons shortly after followed them, in hopes of finding 'Reddy,' but only succeeded in learning that the man he wanted lived in Williamsburg and had just left for parts unknown on board a vessel. Since

been drawn by thousands abroad, whose high sense of honor will not permit them to sanction or drink in, without a murmur, the "burlesque" on this grave issue. We are not dreadful of any stigma that may be thrust at our efforts, for we knew, when we discover an article bearing the signature of your late coractel bearing the signature of your late coractel and could now dispose of his contracts for his contracts for his contracts for his contracts for \$20,000 additional. Even the poor milkmen who dispose of his contracts for \$20,000 additional. Even the poor milkmen who drive from door to door in the gray of the who drive from door to door in the gray of the who drive from door to door in the gray of the skillful enough and daring enough to climb the steeple to its entire height. This is both skillful enough and daring enough to climb the steeple to its entire height. This is he who placed the flag there. He is a poor workman, who during the war attached the price usually to convince the people that he cluded the finest law library in the city, and an exceedingly choice assortment in general is said to be in all Metz only one man who is is said to be in all Metz. There is a side to have realized \$75,000 and continue to be an walk 113 miles in the time above specified. He women for ridiculous fashions now in vogue. Boston firm printed, about 18 months ago, for three Chicago book collectors, a special editional. All the found the finest law library in the city, and an exceedingly choice assortment in general is said to be in all Metz only one man who is is said to be in all Metz only one man who is said to be in all Metz. There is said to be in all Metz only one man who is said to be in all Metz. There is said to be in all Metz. There is said to be in all Metz only one man who is said to be in all Metz only one man who is said to be in all Metz only one man who is said to be in all Metz only one man who is said to be in all Metz only one man who is said to be in all Metz only one man who is said to be in all Metz o

Health of Queen Victoria.

Text of the Speech of Mr. Disraelt at

On the 26th of September the Right Hon B. Disraeli presided at the harvest festival of his tenantry, in the Manor of Hughenden, in England, and the neighboring gentry and farmers, with their families, and, in short, all who were disposed to make holiday, assembled before noon to join in a harvest thanksgiving service in St. Michael's Church, where a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Oxford.

After the religious ceremony luncheon was served in a marquee, and finally Mr. Disraeli distributed the prizes awarded by the Hughenden Horticultural Society for the encouragement of cottage gardening to those exhibitors in the day's show whose pet window flowers and garden produce had been especially com-mended by the judges. Mr. Disraeli, who was loudly cheered, on rising after luncheon, said : LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : I am now about to propose to you the "Health of Her Majesty the Queen." The health of the Queen has for the outrages of the past shall not be repeated : several years been a subject of anxiety to those about her, but it is only within this last year that the country generally has become acquainted with the gravity of that condition. I believe I may say that there is some improvement in Her Majesty's health [hear, hear,] but I fear a long time must clapse before it will reach that average condition which she has for some time enjoyed, and I do not think we can conceal from ourselves that a still longer time must elapse before Her Majesty will be able to resume the performance of those public and active duties which it was once her pride and cleasure to fulfill, because they brought her into constant and immediate contact with her people. The fact is, we cannot conceal from ourselves that Her Majesty is physically incapacitated from performing those duties, but it is some consolation to Her Majesty's subjects to know that, in the performance of those much higher duties which Her Majesty is called upon to perform, she is still remarkable for a punctuality and a precision which have never been surpassed, and rarely equalled, by any monarch of these realms. [Hear, hear.]

A very erroneous impression is prevalent respecting the duties of the Sovereign of this country. Those duties are multifarious; they are weighty, and they are unceasing. I will venture to say that no head of any department in the State performs more laborious duties than fall to the sovereign of this country. There is not a dispatch received from abroad nor one sent from this country which is not submitted to the Queen. The whole internal administration of this country greatly depends upon the sign manual, and of our present Sovereign it may be said that her signature has never been placed to any public document of which she did not know the purpose and of which she did not approve. Those Cabinet Councils of which you all hear, and which are necessarily the scene of ported and communicated on their termination y the Minister to the Sovereign, and often call this moment there is, probably, no person living in this country who has such complete control over the political traditions of England as the Sovereign herself. [Hear, hear.] The last generation of statesmen have all, or almost all, lisappeared—the Sir Robert Peels, the Lord Derbys, the Lord Palmerstons have gone, and there is no person who can advise Her Majesty, or is likely to advise Her Majesty in the times in which we live, or who can have such a complete mastery of what has occurred to this country, and of all the great and important affairs of State, foreign and domestic, for the last 34 years, as the Queen herself. He, therefore, would not be a wise man who would not profit by Her Majesty's judgment and experience. [Hear, hear.]
I have felt it my duty to make these remarks in introducing this toast, in consequence of some erroneous opinions on the duties of the Sovereign, which are now too common. I would venture, in conclusion, to remind those whom I address that, although Her Majesty may be, and often is, of great service and assistance to her servants, there never was a more constitutional Sovereign than our present Queen. [Cheers.] All who have served her would admit that when Ministers have been selected by her in deference to what she be-lieved to be the highest interests of the State in the opinion of the country, she gives to them a complete confidence and undeviating support. But although there never was a Sovereign who would more carefully avoid arrogating to herself any power or prerogative which the Constitution does not authorize, so I would add there never was a Sovereign more jealous or more wisely jealous of the prerogative which the Constitution has allotted to her, because she believes they are for the welfare of her people. I therefore propose to you "The health of Her Majesty," and may she long continue a reign which has been distinguished by public duty and private virtue.

EXPLANATION OF A DISPUTED PASSAGE IN THE SPEECH OF MR. DISRAELI.

Cheers.]

[London correspondence of the Edinburgh Scotsman.] At the annual show of the Hughenden Horticultural Society a profound sensation was caused when Mr. Disraeli said: "The fact is, we cannot conceal from ourselves that Her Majesty is physically and morally incapacita ted from performing her public duties. So great, indeed, was the consternation caused by this unexpected and alarming announcement, at the conclusion of the Right Honorable gentleman's speech the reporter present for the Press Association inquired of him whether he really intended to use the words "and moral-"Most certainly I did," replied the ex-Premier, "I used the word advisedly; but i you consider the expression too strong, you may substitute the word virtually for morally. Eventually the reporter, acting, no doubt, under instructions from headquarters, suppressed the words "and morally" without putting any others in their stead.

The Honest Quartette. We understand the members of the Ring are overhauling their books and figuring up their profits for the last five years, with a view of accounting to the public for their vast wealth in the papers is the description of Sheridan, and as near as it is possible to make it, and it is the city treasury. Hall claims that he got his the opinion of those who ought know that "pile" by the "successful practice of his pro-'Reddy' Sheridan is the man, only under an fession." Connolly's riches are supposed to assumed name. As above stated, he left here be the result of strict economy and a careful about four years since, closely pursued by the saving of the stray pennies during his long and laborious official career. Sweeny acquired his fortune by pure brainwork, which accounts for his appellation of Peter "Brains" Sweeny He never stole anything himself, but concocted schemes to facilitate the stealings of his confederates, and received liberal contributions from their grateful hands. As for "Boss" Tweed, he boldly declares that he can account for every cent he possesses as a result of honest industry and lucky speculation. He says he made three millions in one week in Erie stock speculations; that he bought up the entire Church-street extension, and from this and binger to the victory we now enjoy, sought to sit. With the dome of the Court-house came vent his personal spleen in the publication of down the pillars of Liberty, and on the ruins before a printing office was established in Bostles of whiskey and other articles, after which the civil judges were wont to sit. With the dome of the Court-house came before a printing office was established in Bostles of whiskey and other articles, after which \$120,000 to \$140,000 per day for forty days in

hours, a feat unparalleled in the history of pedestrianism. Having made two failures to accomplish the task, Weston now says to the people of Cincinnati that he is not walking for

Wisconsin and Michigan-About Fifty Villages Destroyed-Appalling Loss of Life-Hundreds of Dead Bodies Recovered.

The Western Fires.

The Green Bay Advocate prints many important particulars of the great fires in the vicinity of that town. Among the villages either wholly or in part destroyed are enumerated Green Bay, Humboldt, Casco, Red River, Brussels, Rosiere, Robinsonville, Thirty Deames, Glenmore, Hubbard's Mill, Bersey Mill, New Franken, Oak Orchard, Coullard Bridge, Williamsonville, Menekaunee, Marinette, Birch Creek, Union Town, Peshtege, The Sugar Bush, Messiere, Dyckesville, Ahnepee, Pierce, Kewaunce, and many others.
Peshtego has nearly 2,000 inhabitants.

Every building but one-an unfinished dwel-

ling—is reported burned.

Williamsonville, five miles from the shore of Litte Sturgeon bay, was burned on Sunday night, the 8th instant. The proprietor, John Williamson, with his wife and two childrenhis entire family-are burned to death, and about fifty-three other persons in the same set- I propose briefly to state the facts, which I tlement perished. Scarce a soul is left to tell | defy Governor John C. Brown or his bitterest the tale. There were twelve families and fifty- rebel partisan coadjutors to controvert. two men in and about the mill. Of all these people, but two were saved uninjured, and ten my administration of the State government, injured persons still living were found, and "the public debt, in the short period of four were sent on Monday by the tug Ozaukee to
Big Sturgeon bay for medical treatment. Every
other individual in the settlement is dead. Mr. Gardner sent twenty-five men to chop through interests of the "Lost Cause." Not having the woods to this settlement. They found the remains of six persons in one house, and piled troller and other State officers, I cannot give the partly-charred remains of fifty-five bodies | the exact figures in dollars and cents, but will of men, women, and children. Twenty-nine give them in round numbers, which are subhuman bodies lay on a single spot about ten stantially the official reports. The entire State feet square-some with arms and legs burned debt at the beginning of the war was about off, and all with clothing gone. A few rods off, \$18,000,000, instead of \$16,000,000, as the on every side, were others, and a man and child Governor asserts. The interest which accuwere found dead in a well. They found fifty- mulated during the war was about \$4,500,000, five dead bodies, and think the total number and the debt that matured during the war was must be from sixty to seventy.

The villages of Rosiere and Messiere, both in the close of the war about \$23,000,000. the town of Lincoln, were entirely destroyed. Rosiere was 180.

G. J. Tisdale makes the following statement in regard to the calamity at Peshtego: "During the day-Sabbath-the air evening, and it was noticed that the air, which ments are greatly exaggerated. warm, and hot puffs were quite frequent during war for all purposes does not exceed \$14,000, the evening. About 8.30 o'clock at night we 000. The Governor has it \$26,000,000—an could see that there was a heavy fire to the error of \$12,000,000. southwest of the town, and a dull, roaring | When the much-abused Republican party. sound, like that of a heavy wind, came up from | which Governor Brown throughout his inaugu that quarter. At nine o'clock the wind was ral assails with such virulence, got possession blowing very fresh, and by 9.30 a perfect gale. Of the State, they found nearly all the rail-the roar of the approaching tornado grew more terrible at 10. When the fire struck the town it seemed to swallow up and literally drown rebellion which Gov. Brown materially aided. anxious and important deliberations, are re- everything. The fire came on swifter than a And from all parts of the State the rebel offirace-horse, and within twenty-five minutes of cers, stockholders and directors of these railthe time it struck the outskirts of the town roads flocked to the capital and implored the from her critical remarks, necessarily requiring everything was in flames. What followed beg- Republican party to lend them the credit of considerable attention. And I will venture to gars all description. About the time the fire the State by the issuance of bonds, for the readd that no person likely to administer the reached the Peshtego House, I ran out at the building of bridges, depots, and trestle work. affairs of this country would treat the suggestions of Her Majesty with indifference, for at wind caught me and hurled me some distance State's property in these roads be totally lost. face several times on going to the river. Then dition to be serviceable to the State, and its came a fierce, devouring, pitiless rain of fire citizens?" I used whatever of influence I had and sand, so hot as to ignite everything it to loan them the credit of the State. touched. I ran into the water, prostrated my- Gov. Brown, in his inaugural, says that when self and got my face in the water, and threw the sceptre passed from the hands of the Re water over my back and head. The heat was so intense that I could keep my head out of blighted country. The facts are that while he water but a few seconds at a time for the space | was writing his inaugural, his partisan friends, of nearly an hour. Saw logs in the river caught known as the Ku-Klux Klan, in three hours fire and burned. A cow came to me and rubred her neck against me and bawled piteously. I heard men, women, and children crying for help, but was utterly powerless to help anyone. What was my experience was the experience of others. Within three hours of the time the forty thousand in Tennessee, had their origin fire struck the town the site of Peshtego was literally a sand desert, dotted over with smoking ruins. I estimate the loss of life to be at least 300 in the town and Sugar Bush. Great Peshtego Company's barn burned with over fifty horses in the stable. Whole families, heads of families, children, mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters were burned, and remnants of families were running hither and thither, wildly calling and looking for their relatives after the fire."

A Great Publishing Enterprise.

Though it may, at first glance, seem almost

incredulous, it is a fact that one of the largest publishing enterprises ever conceived of is being carried on, with the greatest success, by Messrs. E. C. Allen & Co., Augusta, Maine. It is held by them that they can conduct business more economically at that place than from a larger city, and surely these words are proved by the subscription prices of their publications, which are really thirty-three and one-third per cent, cheaper than those charged by other publishers for similar papers. Messrs. Allen & Co. have, from the very start, showed the greatest energy in starting and pushing their papers. It is only two years since they launched forth their first publication, The People's Literary Companion, and of the first number they printed three hundred thousand copies, for gratuitous circulation, and also spent nearly \$100,000 in advertising it through newspapers. The result was immediate and grand, subscriptions flowing in through the agents, who were employed in all parts of the country, by the thousand, daily. The people everywhere seemed to appreciate the real merits of the paper and the low subscription price, and thousands, thinking they could not afford two literary papers, discontinued the e that they were taking, and subscribed for The Companion. For two years The People's Literary Companion was continued as a monthly publication, and at one time attained the enor mous circulation of eight hundred and fifty thousand copies. It is now published weekly, and is meeting with greater success than ever. Though its illustrations are finer and more tasty than those of the three-dollar weeklies, and its reading matter of the greatest interest in all its departments, the subscription price is only two dollars per year. Messrs. Allen & Co. have just started a paper for young folks, called Our Young Folk's Illustrated Paper. It is published semi-monthly-subscription price one dollar per year. It is very handsomely illustrated with appropriate engravings, and cannot fail to interest and benefit all the boys and girls, and the old folks, too, who have preserved young hearts in their

Messrs. Allen & Co. have just moved into their new publishing house, which they have built during the past summer. It is an elegant structure of brick, with granite and freestone trimmings. All the fittings inside are superb. The first story is used for storage room, and here may be seen, at any time, tons upon tons of paper, waiting for the printing presses. The second story is the press-room, where, on an average, one hundred thousand papers per day are printed and folded. The folding is done by machines, each machine folding sixty papers per minute. The third story is the mailing department, and included in the furnishing of this room are thirty tons of type, which is required in printing the names of subscribers on the papers. The names of subscribers are printed on the papers at the rate of sixty per minute, by wonderful little machines. The fourth and fifth stories are detentions. The fourth and fifth stories are detentions. woted to the compositors' department, and the business and private offices of the establishment, which are fitted up and furnished with the greatest elegance. The sixth story is developed to an electrotron formula and so on, and whatever it costs is added to the original cost of the land. Thus a great deal of the old wretchedness among English weekens. the greatest elegance. The sixth story is devoted to an electrotype foundry, and a departise done away with; the only trouble is, they are ment for folding pamphlets, circulars, &c., &c.
The entire building is warmed by steam, and pure water runs in every department and room. The cost of the building exceeds one

hundred thousand dollars, and is a standing witness to the energy of the enterprising publishers. We congratulate Messrs. Allen & Co.

Times that, in spite of the oratorical flourish

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

RATES FOR YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

The space of ten lines Brevier type constitutes an advetising square in this paper.

Any space less than ten lines is charged the rate of a full All advertisements occupying less than a quarter of a col-mm are computed by the square.

Advertisements inserted for a less time than three month are charged transient rates.

A Card from Senator Brownlew.

The rebel Governor of Tennessee delivered his inaugural address on Tuesday last, and in that extraordinary speech he made this most extraordinary assertion :

"The public debt in the short period of four years swelled from \$16,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Had some newspaper scribbler and partisan reporter for a partisan sheet made the fore-going statement Icould have excused it; but in the Governor of a State, who is presumed to inform himself on the condition of the State whose chief magistrate he is, such recklessness of assertion is wholly inexcusable.

It is such a monstrous perversion of truth that in charity I attribute it to his Excellency's ignorance, and in his zeal to curry favor with his new associates - the virtuous (?) Democracy.

The statement that since the war and during rance of the facts or with a view to serve the before me the official reports of the Comp about half a million, making the State debt at

Since then over a million dollars of that At last accounts twenty-one persons were debt has matured and been funded by the issumissing. The number of houses destroyed in ance of new bonds. It will be seen that Governor Brown attributes to the Republican party an increase of the debt by \$5,000,000 that matured during the war, and \$1,000,000 since. before there was a Republican party in Tennesfilled with smoke, which grew dense toward see. And even upon that assumption his statewas quite chilly during the day grew quite amount of the increase of the debt since the

ride of the State capital, were shooting and hanging no less than four Union men and negroes in one night, taking the negroes forcibly from the jail. By the way, the Ku-Klax Klan, in Giles county, the home of Governor Brown. What relation, if any, he sustained to the order, am not prepared to say.

Instead of Tennessee being quiet and peacenumbers were drowned in the river. Cattle able, as Governor Brown represents it, I believe and horses were burned in the stalls. The we ought to have martial law proclaimed and Federal troops enough sent to the State to proteet every citizen in his rights and put a stop to the murder of citizens by Governor Brown's partisan Ku-Klux friends. And I don't hesitate to say that I would support such a proposition in the United States Senate.

In conclusion, I would express the hope that Governor Brown and his rebel legislators, who profess to have so much at heart the financial ondition of the State, will not increase its indebtedness by ordering the redemption (as now seems probable) of the bogus issues of the Bank of Tennessee, which were printed and circulated for the equipping and arming of thousands of rebels to war upon the Federal Government. W. G. BROWNLOW.

Building Societies in England.

The Building Societies in England have come to be an important feature in the labor reform movement there, and are closely identified with the improved industrial life of the kingdom. In spite of aristocratic opposition, a middle-class is being constituted thereby which will be the strength, perhaps the salvation, of the nation. The value of the dwellings which, through these societies, have become the property of workingmen, is estimated at \$1,000,000,000. A great many of these societies are called Bowkelt societies, from Dr. Bowkelt, who originated them. The fundamental principle is that, by a certain arrangefirst instance the same amount of interest for pay for the use of other people's money; next, that they can practically obtain one fourth more than that rate of interest, and next, that the rate of interest is compound interest. The result is, that while ordinary men out of their savings can secure very little indeed, throughout their whole lifetime, if they are poor, yet if those small earnings accumulate at high rates of compound interest, it is sufficient absolutely to emancipate any of them, or all of them, from

to the workingmen through this agency, and there are streets more than a mile every house is the property of buys by auction, the surveyor goes with him by order of the committee, and a charge is paid if he buys the property; but if he gives more for it than the surveyor has valued it at, he must find the sarplus himself.

These Birming ham societies also serve as banks of deposit. A servant girl can put away \$50, draw thereon 10 shillings a year, and at a month's notice get back every cent with interest up to the time notice was given. A great

on their great success, and as long as their liberal prices are continued, and their publications slave the moment he touches British soil, etc., kept up to their present standard of merit, may their prosperity continue, and constantly increase.—Maine Farmer.

Sunday well observed blesseth the whole week.

Sunday well observed blesseth the whole week.